

fumed that if a repeal of the law in question was constitutional, there could be no doubt from the documents on their table of its expediency—and if the constitution vested the legislature with a power over the subject of the resolution, then should a law which had been the effect of a flux of passion be repealed by a reflux of reason. He observed, the law had reduced the judges of the supreme court from 6 to 5, had annihilated two districts—that the very gentlemen who opposed the repeal of this law had voted for these measures. Thus it appeared, that tho' the constitution justified the measure then it prohibited it now.

Believing the judiciary law of the last session had arisen from a disposition to provide for the warm friends of the existing administration, believing that great inconveniences had arisen under it; believing its expense to be oppressive; and believing that if one legislature had a right to pass it, another legislature had the same right to repeal it; he trusted that, however a preceding legislature might have been governed by passion, the present legislature would, by repealing it, shew that they were governed by reason.

Mr. Morris of New-York, Mr. President, I am so very unfortunate, that the arguments in favor of the motion have confirmed my opinion, that the law to which it refers ought not to be repealed. The honorable mover has relied his position on two grounds:

1st. That the judiciary law passed last session is unnecessary, and

2dly. That we have a right to repeal it and ought to exercise that right.

The numerical mode of argument, made use of to prove this, is perfectly novel, and commands my tribute of admiration. This is the first time I ever heard the utility of courts of justice estimated by the number of suits carried before them. I have read that a celebrated monarch of England, the Great Alfred, had enacted such laws, established such tribunals, and organised such a system of police, that a purse of gold might be hung up on the highway without any danger of being taken. Had the honorable gentleman from Kentucky exiled in those days, he would perhaps have attempted to convince old Alfred, that what he considered as the glory of his reign, was its greatest evil. For by taking the unfrequency of crimes as a proof that tribunals were unnecessary, and thus boldly substituting effect for cause, the gentleman might demonstrate the utility of any institution by a system of reasoning the most fallacious.

But, Sir, if with that poor measure of ability which it has pleased God to give me I march on that ground which I have been accustomed to deem solid, I should say that in so far as the terror of our judicial institutions prevented the perpetration of crimes, in that same degree are those institutions useful.—This would be my mode of reasoning, but for the wonderful discovery made by the honorable mover of the resolution.

We have been told of the great expense of the judiciary—that it amounted to 137,000 dollars. And thus attributing the whole expense of the establishment to this particular law, it has been assumed in argument that to repeal the law would be to save 137,000 dollars. If the other arithmetical arguments of the gentleman were equally incorrect, his inferences will be entitled to but little attention.

Of this sum, it appears from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury that 45,000 dollars are for the contingent expenses of juries, witnesses, &c. which serves in some measure to shew that it is expected much business will be actually done.

The expence arising under this law, that it is proposed to repeal amounts to 30,000 dollars, exclusive of 15,000 dollars estimated for contingent expenses, making together 45,000 dollars. But let us not stint the allowance; throw in a few thousands more, and let the whole be stated at 51,000 apportion this sum among the people of the United States according to the census lately taken, and you will find that each individual will pay just one cent. And for this insignificant saving of a cent a man, we are called upon to give up all that is valuable to a nation.

One of the great purposes of a government is to secure the people from foreign invasion. To be ready to repel such invasion requires a great revenue and many officers become necessary to collect it. Such an invasion, however, may or may not take place. If a judge from certain documents laid before us, those who administer our affairs have but little apprehension of that event. If then there be little or no such danger, or if the people be sufficiently secured against it, what else have they a right to ask for in return for their money expended in the support of government? They have a right to ask for the protection of the law in proper

courts of justice, to secure the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. And is this little which they ask, to be denied? Are the means by which the injured can obtain redress, to be curtailed and diminished? Much may be feared from armies.—They may turn their swords against our own bosoms, they may elevate a chief to despotic power. But what danger is to be apprehended from an army of judges. Gentlemen say, recur to the ancient system. What is that system? Six judges of the supreme court to ride the circuits of America twice a year, and fit twice a year at the seat of government. Without enquiring into the accuracy of a statement made by the gentleman respecting the courts of England in which, I apprehend, he will find himself deceived; let me ask what would be the effects of the old system here. Cast an eye over the extent of our country, and a moment's consideration will shew, that the first magistrate in each of the states will be the chief of the bench, must seek the learning of a judge than the agility of a post-boy. Can it be possible, that men advanced in years, for such alone can have the maturity of judgment fitting for the office, that men educated in the closet, men who from their habits of life must have more strength of mind than of body; is it I say possible, that such men can be running from one end of the continent to the other? Or if they could, can they find time to hear and decide causes? I have been told by men of eminence on the bench, that they could not hold their offices under the old arrangement.

What is the present system? You have added to the old judges seven district, and fifteen circuit judges. What will be the effect of the desired repeal? Will it not be a declaration to the remaining judges that they hold their offices subject to your will and pleasure? And what will be the result of this? It will be that the check established by the constitution, will be for the people, and necessary in every contemplation of common sense is destroyed. It had been said, and truly too, that governments are made to provide against the follies and vices of men. For to suppose that governments rest upon reason, is a pitiful folly. If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. Hence checks are required in the distribution of power among those who are to exercise it for the benefit of the people. Did the people of America vest all powers in the legislature? No. They had vested in the judges a check intended to be efficient; a check of the first necessity, to prevent an invasion of the constitution by unconstitutional laws, a check which might prevent any faction from intimidating or annihilating the tribunals themselves.

On this ground, said Mr. Morris I stand to arrest the victory meditated over the constitution of my country; a victory meditated by those who wish to prostrate the constitution for the furtherance of their own ambitious views. Not of him who had recommended this measure, nor of those who urge it; for on his uprightness and their uprightness I have the fullest reliance; but of those in the background, who have further and higher objects.—These troops that protest the outworks are to be first dismissed. Those posts which present the strongest barriers are first to be taken, and then the constitution becomes an easy prey.

Let us then, secondly, consider whether we have constitutionally a power to repeal this law. (Here Mr. Morris quoted the 3d art, and first section of the constitution.) I have heard a verbal criticism about the words *shall* and *may*, which appeared the more unnecessary to me, as the same word, *shall*, is applied to both members of the nation.—For it says “the judicial power &c. shall be vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.”—The legislature, therefore, had without doubt the right of determining in the first instance, what inferior courts should be established; but when established the words are imperative, a part of the judicial power shall vest in them.—And “the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour.”—“They shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.” Therefore, whether the remarks be applied to the tenure of the office, or the quantum of compensation on the constitution is equally imperative. After this exposition, gentlemen are welcome to any advantage to be derived from the criticism on *shall* and *may*.

But another criticism, which, but for its serious effects, I would call *pleasant*, has been made; the amount of which is, you shall not take the man from the office, but you may take the office from the man; you shall not drown him but you may sink his boat under him; you shall

not put him to death, but you may take away his life. The constitution secures to a judge his office, says he shall hold it, that is, it shall not be taken from him during good behaviour; the legislature shall not diminish, though their bounty may increase his salary; the constitution provides perfectly for the inviolability of this tenure; but yet we may destroy the office which we cannot take away, as if the destruction of the office would not as effectually deprive him of it as the grant to another person. It is admitted that no power derived from the constitution can deprive him of the office, and yet it is contended that by repeal of the law that office may be destroyed. Is not this absurd? It has been said, that whatever one legislature can do another can undo; because no legislature can bind its successor, and therefore that whatever we make we can destroy.—This I deny on the ground of reason, and on that of the constitution. What can a man deprive his own children? Can you annul your own compact? Can you annihilate the national debt? When you have by law created a political existence, can you by repealing the law, dissolve the corporation on which you had made? When by your laws you give to an individual any right whatever, can you by a subsequent law rightfully take it away? No. When you make a compact you are bound by it. When you make a promise you must perform it. Establish the contrary doctrine and what follows? The whim of the moment becomes the law of the land; your country will be looked upon as a den of robbers; every honest man will fly your shores. Who will trust you, when you are the first to violate your own contract?

The position, therefore, that the legislature may rightfully repeal every law made by a preceding legislature, when tested by reason, is untrue; and it is equally untrue when compared with the precepts of the constitution; for what does the constitution say? “You shall make no *ex post facto* law.”—Is not this an *ex post facto* law?

Gentlemen say the system of the last session is mere theory. For argument sake it shall be granted; and what then is the language of reason? Try it, put it to the test of experience. What respect can the people have for a legislature that without reflection meets but to undo the acts of its predecessors? Is it prudent, is it decent, even if the law were unwise, thus to commit our reputation and *dei*?

Is it not highly dangerous to call upon the people to decide which of us are fools; for one of us must be.

And what would be the effect on the

injured man who seeks redress in a court of justice, and whom by this repeal you shall have deprived of his right? You have saved him a miserable cent, and you have perhaps utterly ruined him.

But the honorable mover of the resolution has told us, not only what is, but what is to be. He has told us not only that suits have decreased but that they will decrease, and, relying on his pre-conception, informs us that the internal taxes will be repealed; and grounds the expediency of repealing the judiciary law on the annihilation of these taxes. Thus taking for granted the non-existence of a law that yet exists, he infers from its destruction, and the consequent cessation of suits under it, the inutility of the judicial establishment. And when he has carried his present point, and broke down the judiciary system, he will tell us perhaps that we may as well repeal the internal taxes because we have no judges to enforce the collection of them.

But what will be the effect of these repeals, and of all these dispositions from office? I impugn not the motives of gentlemen who advocate this measure. In my heart I believe them to be upright. But they see not the consequences—We are told the states want, and ought to have more power. We are told, that they are the legitimate sources from which the citizen is to derive protection.—Their judges are, I suppose, to enforce our laws—Judges appointed by state authority, supported by state fidelity, and looking for promotion to state influence, or dependent upon state party. There are some honorable gentlemen now present, who sat in the Convention which formed this constitution. I appeal their recollection, have they not seen the time when the fate of America was suspended by a hair; my life for it, if another Convention be assembled they will part without doing any thing.—Never in the flow of time was there a moment so propitious, as that in which the Convention assembled. The States had been convinced by melancholy experience how inadequate they were to the management of our national concerns. The passions of the people were lulled to sleep—state pride humbled—the constitution was promulgated—and then it awoke;

and opposition was formed—but it was vain. The people of America bound the States down by this compact.

One great provision of the constitution, a provision that exhibited the sublime spectacle of a great state bowing before the tribunal of justice, is gone! Another great bulwark is now to be removed. You are told you must look to the states for protection; your internal revenues are to be swept away; your sole reliance must rest upon commercial duties. In this reliance you will be deceived. But what is to be the effect of all these changes? I am afraid to say—I will leave it to the feelings and consciences of gentlemen. But remember, the moment this union is dissolved, we shall no longer be governed by votes.

Examine the annals of history, look into the records of time, see what has been the ruin of every republic? the vile love of *popularity*. Why are we here? To save the people from their greatest enemy; to save them from themselves. What caused the ruin of the republics of Greece and Rome? Demagogues, who by flattery gained the aid of the populace to establish despotism. But if you will shut your eyes to the light of history, and your ears to the voice of experience—see at least what has happened in your own times. In 1789, it was no longer a doubt with enlightened statesmen, what would be the event of the French revolution; before the first of January 1790, the only question was who would become the despot, the word liberty, indeed from that day to this, had been sounded in our ears, but never had any real existence; there is nothing left but the word.

We are now about to violate the constitution. Once touch it with unallowable hands, sacrifice but one of its provisions, and we are gone. We commit the fate of America to the mercy of time and chance.

I hope the honorable gentleman from Maryland will pardon me, if from the fiction of the law which he has cited, I deduce an inference diametrically opposite to that for which he has contended. He has told us, that the last congress in reducing the judges of the supreme court from six to five, have exercised the right which is now to be used, and made a legislative construction of this clause in the constitution. But look at the law. It declares, that this reduction shall not be made until by death or resignation only five judges shall remain. Thus in the very moment when they express the opinion, that five judges are sufficient, they acknowledge their incompetency to remove the sixth judge, and thereby make the legislative declaration, that they had not the right now contended for.

[Mr. Morris here noticed some other remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Wright, on the construction of the constitution. But as they are substantially comprised in the preceding statement, we omit them.]

He concluded by recapitulating his arguments. A contract, said he, is made between the government and the judge.—The president appoints—The legislature fixes his salary—He accepts the office. The contract is complete. He is then under the protection of the constitution, which neither the president nor congress can infringe. The contract is a solemn one. Can you violate it? If you can, you may throw this constitution into the flames—it is dead.

Lexington, February 5.

We had no Southern Mail on Friday last, nor any Eastern Mail yesterday.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Just received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE OF

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Danville, K. which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.—Jan. 1, 1802.

A—Elizabeth Anderson, Mercer coy,
C—Sarah Couts, Dick's river, Garrard
county; Benj. W. Casey, D. Cik. Mercer
county.

D—J. Davis, near Dentville; Sarah
Dongely, Mercer county, nine miles from
Danville, care of Jonathan Luney, Archibald
Duncan in Kentucky near Danville,
care of Mr. Ready.

F—Elis Freeman, Ky. Dick's river,
Garrison cy, near Danville.

H—Thomas Huff, near Danville.

M—James M. Nute, Maddison cy. K.

R—Michael Reed, Lincoln county,
Danville.

W—George Walls, living in Danville K.

JOS. HERTICH, P.M.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Peter January & William Beal, under the firm of Peter January & Co., was by mutual consent dissolved on the 29th ult. such persons as are indebted to said partnership, are requested to pay the same to Peter January, and those persons to whom the firm is indebted, are also requested to call upon him for the settlement and discharge of their respective accounts.

Peter January,

Wm. Beal.

January 31, 1802.

3P

PETER JANUARY

TAKES this method of returning his thanks to the public, for the encouragement he has met with in the prosecution of the business of rope-making, and solicits a continuance of their favors. It shall be his study to merit the attention of such as may have any demands for this manufacture. Orders shall be punctually and carefully complied with and forwarded, as he shall prosecute the business in all its various branches.

3

P. January.

January 25th, 1802.

LEFT the subscriber living in Henry county, on the Alb. Log run, the waters of Harrold's creek, a lad named JOSEPH HENRY, about five feet none or ten inches high, dark hair, ruddling long sharp chin, and a tollerable fair skin; has a sheepish look if examined, turned a little in his eighteenth year; any person who shall take said boy and convey him to his master, or to the nearest prison, and give his master notice, shall receive the full reward of four pence and a chain of tobacco.

William Elton.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Ralph Morgan, for three hundred pounds, and dated May 31 1793, (there are credits or all but fifty pounds) as I am determined not to pay said bond until said Morgan complies with his contract, in consequence of which said bond was given.

3†

Joseph Petty.

Jan. 29, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Tuesday the 16th of this month, between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-lick Fork of Johnon in Fleming county, to establish the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres, and one in the name of John Mobey, for ten thousand, and do such things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig,

John Wine.

February 4, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, about six miles from Mount-Sterling, on the waters of Lubergrud,

A DARK BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands high, rising seven years old, no brand perceptible, a star in her forehead, a natural pacer—Likewise, one of last spring's COALTS, that flocks said mare, and the colt of said mare; Mare and colt, polled and appraised to

MOSES BAKER.

October, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDW. McCALLA & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,

A quantity of

RED CLOVER SEED,

Warranted good.

December 22, 1801.

TO BE

RENTED,

For one, two or three years,



THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives is the property of Lick Water, a two story log house, and several other buildings on the premises; also about 25 acres of cleared and part of which is meadow—a peach orchard of about 100 bearing trees—a good horse mill and ferry will be leased with the house and lands. The estate is as good as any in the state, for a House and land, and the rent will be paid in advance. Any person wishing to rent the above, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in the premises. Post office will be given the first of April next.

Jan. 16, 1802. 3w JNO. FINLEY.

Bourbon County, sc.

Taken up by Major Samuel Cutright, on Johnston's fork.

A DARK BAY HORSE,

3 years old, about 13 hands high, no brand, black feet white, blaze face, fleshy body, trots naturally; appraised to 6L.

Aug. 3, 1801.

(A copy.) Thos. Arnold, C.B.C.

Aug. 24, 1801.

John Kelly.

WANTED

For Sale.

I wish to sell a quantity of



FLOUR.

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WANTED

For Sale.

I wish to sell a quantity of



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SACRED TO THE MUSES.

BILLY MOOR.

An honest tar, and fresh from sea,
With heart just where it ought to be,
Thus hau'd young Billy Moon :
what cheer my lad ! misfortune's gales
Hau' torn I see thy 'rver'd fall,
For thou art wreck'd and poor."

The simple boy his story true,
Told, with a blushing sweetnesse too !
Then heav'd a heavy sick fit !
But God is good ! man's unkind
Puts on my suffering never mind ;
He soon will let me die !

Jack's heart with gaudy feelings yearn'd,
More than his purse in pocket burn'd ;
And that for once was cramm'd !
Jack wip'd a gaud from either eye, --
Die, mifchance ! was the taik's reply,
"If thou'd, I'll be dam'd !"

"Bear up ! I have thee safe in tow,
I'll fit thee straight in the toe,
A com'g with me, and like'st see,
He had a gaud the next spring tide,
Hill hock ! full and well supply'd,
Bole Billy Moor to tea !

Then there, the boy with grateful heart
Applauded play'd his stated part,
And if n't to fin' or run ?
But oft would blis the happy day
That have him from diff'res awa' !
To serve Jack Mizen's gun

A gentleman one day came in upon his nephew, who was amusing himself with his violin, "I am afraid CHARLES, (says he) you lose time, with this fiddling." "I endeavor, sir, to keep time." "Don't you rather kill time?" "No, I only beat it."

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an allusion on a note of hand, given by me to Peter Ken, for the payment of ninety one Dollars and an half, dated the 26th of November 1801, and payable nine months after date; as I am determined not to pay the amount of said note, unless compelled by law.

David Negley.

January 9th, 1802.

Lincoln COUNTY, Et.
September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

IT being suggested to the court, that the real estate of Molly Myers deceased, when divided among her representatives, will not exceed the value of thirty pounds and it also being suggested by Gideon Bolly, that he has purchased the interest of four of the representatives, and is defrauded of the sale of the estate : On the motion of the said Gideon Bolly, it is ordered, that a summons issue against Lewis Myers, to Garrard county, as one of the representatives and heirs of the said Molly Myers : against Jacob Beam and Mary his wife, to Bullitt county, against Jacob Myers, Abraham Bolly and Rebekah his wife, Michal Myers and David Myers, to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers, to appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court, to shew cause why the said land should not be sold, and the money arising from the sale distributed among the different representatives according to law.

A Copy :
Witness

THOS. MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. C. Q. S.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories, North West of the Ohio river, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dillum, consisting of Two New Two Story FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, a large Kitchen, a large Parlor, a Bed room, &c. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Proportion to the terms made and by application to Mr. Ellin's, Chapman & Co., merchants of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

djj

Whereas my wife Sarah Pavey, has left my bed and board without just cause—this is to forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or crediting her on my account; as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

Samuel Pavey.

Jan. 28, 1802.

18 GREAT BARGAINS,

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, Extensive Credits will be given, in annual payments, the pur-chafer giving good bond and security ; The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit :)

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished flore house and counting room, both large fire places of brick ; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places ; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—The balance of the building of brick, two stories high ; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families ; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars ; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Madison county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overthit mills, in 2500 bushels credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling floors &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked ; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller ; the plantation of 140 acres, too apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable ; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Madison county, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherriff.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality : eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value ; the purchaser may have his choice ; patented 17 years ago ; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house ; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre ; the tis undoubt.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it ; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick ; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cau 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for in cau, or 4s 6d in hots.

If it will be an accomodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclined to purchase, may be well accomodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, and will well suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell,

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

16 JOHN EDWARDS, Sen. 1st September, 1801. *5dt

11 FOR SALE,

11 TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the buyer, and like young Horses taken in payment. For further information & application may be made to the subscriber. November 4, 1801.

40 FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a HORSE, fifteen hands high, well made, five years old last spring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded W. W. on the near shoulder and back, was with foal, when she went away.—Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old, trots and gallops. I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver said mare and horse to Dr. W. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

9 JOHN POPE. Nov. 1801. wwp (f).

9 Trotter & Scott.

HAVE sold received, and now open-
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

41 MERCHANTIZE,

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glafs Ware, Bar-
Iron, Steel, Imported Cattlings, Nails, Window-Glafs, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like-
wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

LOST

By the subscriber, on the first or second day of this month, a BOND on James Estes to W. H. Scott, H. S. & Co., with several other papers, old and new, been frequently endorsed from one to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.

Fayette, Gravel run, near Morrison's 3 J. M. 1st mill, November 4th, 1801.

11 FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD.

WITH a small flock and materials for carrying it on ; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Froman's iron works, grist-mill and law-mill ; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river ; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill house, two good cabbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet ; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

48 DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

R E SPECTFULY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft Streets, to the house formerly occupied by J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself in his remitting at this time, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, will be held in view of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1800.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

4 SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,

R E SPECTFULY inform the public, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Reid's brick house on Short street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington where they will be happy to receive orders for anything in the above lines, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public favor.

Jan. 14, 1802.

4 NOTICE.

A subscriber intending to start to

Baltimore on the 5th of March, will be par-

ticularly thankful to his customers, to come for-

ward and pay off their respective balances.—I

will dispense with the cōmon of threatening with suits, knowing all that is necessary, to give them notice of his departure.

Walker Baylor.

Lexington, January 9th, 1802.

20

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the

following Post roads, will be received at the General

Post Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of

January next inclusive.

4 IN KENTUCKY.

From Orrville, &c. to Powell's valley, T. Rich-
mond and Jessamine C. H. to Lexington once a week

—Leave Orrville every Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at

Richmond at 6 P. M. —Leave Lexington every

Sunday by 6 A. M. arrive at Fincastle by noon, and

at Orrville, &c. the next Friday at 10 A. M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, by previously stipulating an adequate compensation for the services that may be rendered thereby.

Note 2. Postmen and carriers shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minutes delay (impos-
ed) a cent will be deducted from the time specified in any contract, the contractor shall for-
feit one cent for 1/2 and 1/4 days, and three cents for 1/2 day, for every hour that may be delayed.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be
carried in the night and any person making proposals
desires to carry newspapers other than those conve-
nient for him to do so, must pay the postage on the
newspaper.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals de-
sire an alteration of the times of arrival and depart-
ure above specified, he must state in his proposals
the alteration desired, and the difference they will
make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state the time of arrival and departure, who contract will receive their pay quarterly. In the month of August November, February and May, one month after the
expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contracts on the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER.

1st Major General.

Central Post Office, Washington City, 6 A. M.

Dec. 7, 1801.

5 STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, set.

Robert B. Morton, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,

Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and

Matilda Fox, heirs and repre-
sentatives of Arthur Fox, de-
ceased,

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that the defendant William Wood is not an
inhabitant of this commonwealth, and is not having
entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the
rules of this court—on the motion of the complainant,
and by Jellee Beddoe his attorney ; it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of the next court,
and answer the complaint made against him, and that a copy
of this order be published in the commonwealth, and a copy
in the Kentucky Gazette ; another copy at the
door of the court house of Madison county ; and that this
order be published from Sunday immediately after
the Divine Service, at the door of the Baptist meeting
house in Washington.

(Copy) Telle

Francis Taylor, c. w. D. G.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

20 LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Mad-
ison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

3000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little
Miami river.

400 on Sevren's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Ma-
dison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

FOR SALE,

59 A Tract of LAND,

On about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from
the Ohio—it is Good farming Land, and will
be held together, or divided into smaller tracts, to
suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for

CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

G. Pozer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

21 HOUSES & LOTS

In town, reserving a small piece in front of Mrs.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allow-

ance to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

NOTICE.

A subscriber intending to start to

Baltimore on the 5th of March, will be par-

ticularly thankful to his customers, to come for-

ward and pay off their respective balances.—I

will dispense with the cōmon of threatening with suits, knowing all that is necessary, to give them notice of his departure.

Walker Baylor.

Lexington, January 9th, 1802.